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- 1. Kosygin, A N Until 1939 Kosygin was a minor official of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, which was subordinate to Molotov. Although he was then an unknown small official, his rise has been very rapid ever since. It is said that Stalin did not like him for his over-blind loyalty to Molotov.
- 2. Subordinates regard him as a talented organizer who suffers, however, from overconfidence, stubborness, harshness, and inability to get along with his colleagues.
- 3. Kosygin's general theoretical level is not very broad and his speeches are usually based on the "Short History of the All-Union Communist Party."

 This is probably due to his too rapid rise which did not leave him the time to perfect his culture and knowledge. He hates everything "capitalistic" and flies into a rage if anyone criticizes the Soviet order. In this respect he could be called a Molotov-in-miniature.
- b. Shvernik, N M Shvernik is a disciplined executor and has no pretensions to being anything more. His influence on foreign policy is next to nothing. His speeches are noted for being commonplace and are full of praise for Stalin. However, Shvernik will be faithful to anyone who happens to be in power.
- 5. During the days of the opposition in the thirties, Zinoviev and Bukharin regarded Shvernik as a traitor to the working class. It was Shvernik who

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was responsible for the expulsion of the Trade Union Chief, Tomsky, in 1930 and it was Shvernik again who, together with Molotov, signed the law tying workers to their enterprises and imposing severe penalties for tardiness and absenteeism.

- 6. Shkiryatov, Matvei Fedorovich The post of Chairman of the Party Control Commission is filled by Shkiryatov, a Russian by nationality, member of the Party since 1906, and an orthodox Stalinist.
- 7. He wields extraordinary powers over the Party membership and particularly distinguished himself during the purge era of 1934-39 when, under his direct supervision, more than 350,000 Party members were expelled, arrested or executed including a number of high-ranking Communist personalities.
- 8. Shkiryatov and his commission mean the same within the Party as the MVD, MGB and Smersh outside on a national scale. He represents the eyes, ears, and the arms of the Politburo and may be expected to give loyal and ruthless service while Stalin is alive.
- 9. Khrushchev, Mikita Sergeevich Khrushchev is a Russian, a Party member since 1918, on the Central Committee since 1934 and in the Politburo since 1938. In 1938-1949 he was First Secretary of the Ukraine and during the war served on the Military Defense Council with a rank of Lieutenant-General.
- 10. His speeches are usually official, lack originality in idea or expression. They begin and end with the defense of the general line of the Party even if no one is attacking it. Khrushchev's theoretical horizon is astonishingly narrow and superficial.
- 11. He has some organizing talent, which he acquired under the supervision of Kaganovich in Moscow and the Ukraine, which puts him on the same level as Malenkov, with whom he is in many ways identical. More than other leaders he has preserved the common traits and does not mind speaking about ordinary things such as potatoes, shoes, etc, which characteristic has won for him a good reputation among the Moscow housewives.
- 12. Khrushchev plays an important role in arranging demonstrations and parades in Moscow. He supervises the hanging of portraits of the leaders, arranges the order of the parading organizations, and the display of slogans, etc.
- 13. There is no doubt that Stalin considers Khrushchev as the most loyal and trusted man. Stalin's death will not be a catastrophe or a triumph for Khrushchev; firstly, because he knows how to keep on good terms with all the leaders; secondly, because he is not capable of pretending to something special for himself and will work wherever he is appointed; and thirdly, because a general line will exist in one way or another and that is all Khrushchev vants.

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